Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



Vol 3

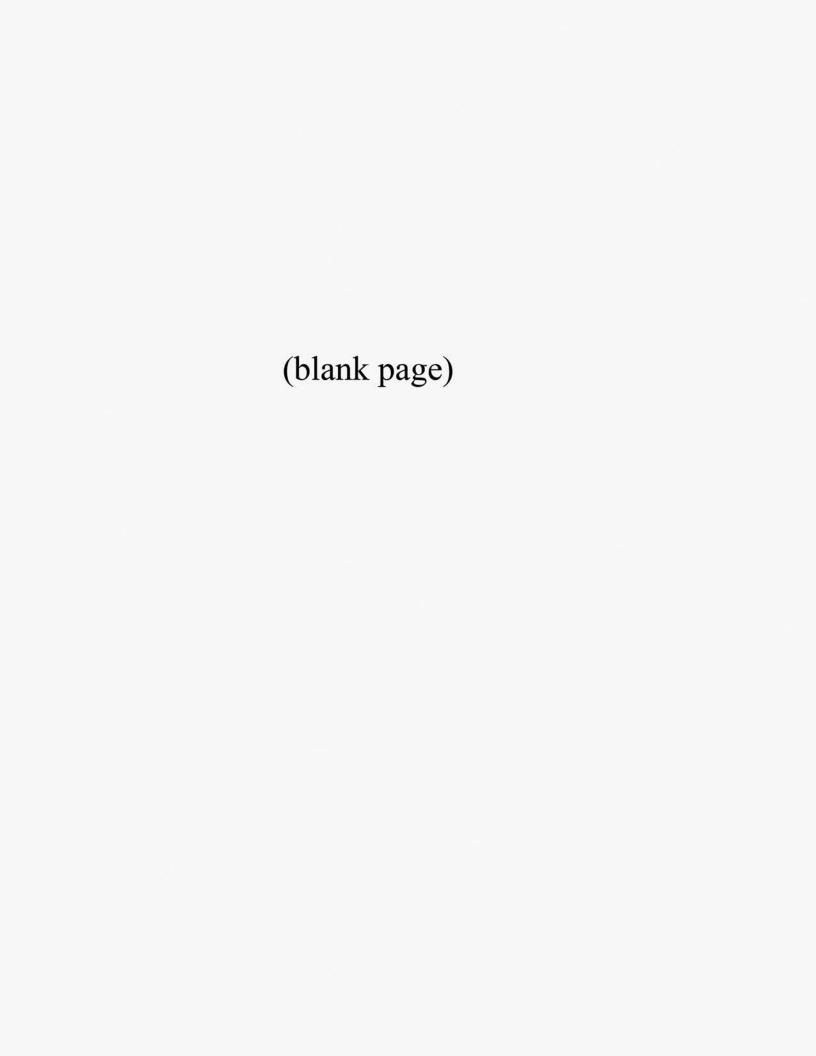
SPRING 1964

No. 2

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Paper Money

SPRING 1964

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Society of Paper Money Collectors

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SOPMC News and Notices

Society of Paper Money Collectors

Now Incorporated

June 2, 1964, was a new day for the Society of Paper Money Collectors, for on that day we were officially incorporated in the District of Columbia.

Our secretary, Mr. George W. Wait, has received the seal, so we will be operating as a non-profit corporation at our Annual Meeting in Cleveland.

We want to thank our member and legal advisor, Mr. Ellis Edlow, for his untiring efforts in getting the organization incorporated.

Our official name is now Society of Paper Money Collectors, Incorporated.

Announcement of Writing Awards for 1965 SOPMC Magazine

Mr. B. M. Douglas of our Board of Governors has announced that he will again give two awards for the best articles in Paper Money for 1965. He has given these awards for 1964, and they will be presented at our Annual Meeting in Cleveland.

For you new members who would be interested in writing an article for Paper Money, these awards will consist of a \$10 gold piece to be given to the writer of the best article and a \$2½ gold piece for the second best article published prior to the Summer 1965 issue. Winners must be members of the Society. While more than one article may be submitted, no one may win more than one award. The winning article will be chosen by a committee of Officers or Governors of the Society, appointed by the President. Officers of the Society, including Governors, are ineligible for awards.

The Douglas Awards should provide the added incentive for each member to try his hand as a writer and send in an article on his favorite pastime of currency.

Our Society now has over 600 members, and we hope each one will write an article for Paper Money in the near future.

In Appreciation

The Society of Paper Money Collectors wants to thank Mrs. C. Elizabeth Osmun for her contribution toward the D. C. Wismer Award for the best display of Obsolete Paper Money at the 1964 A. N. A. Annual Convention in Cleveland.

Mr. Wismer, father of Mrs. Osmun, was one of the early collectors of obsolete currency and assisted many young collectors over the years.

Mrs. Osmun, we want to thank you very much for this contribution.

THOS. C. BAIN, President, SOPMC

Librarian's Report

I regret that I cannot report any progress in building up a library or in circulating books. Thus far only two or three donations have been made.

Our plan for a circulating library has a potential for great service to our growing membership. Please help us realize it by contributing books, pamphlets, back numbers of magazines, auction catalogs, banking histories, etc., all bearing on our special branch of numismatics.

All donations will be listed and acknowledged here.

EARL HUGHES, Librarian R. R. 2 Mitchell, Indiana

The Background of Confederate Currency

By Arlie R. Slabaugh



The 1850s in United States history might be called the "Decade of Disruption." There were numerous debates in Congress concerning the question of slavery: When new states, such as Kansas and Nebraska entered the Union, were they to be slave or free states? The people, too, were hotly involved in the question of whether or not the United States should sanction slavery. Great Britain had abolished slavery some years before.

I should like to point out, however, that the abolition of slavery in Great Britain had not been so much for humanitarian as for economic reasons. Under the mercantile system of trade, slavery had been a profitable institution. With the rise of the Industrial Revolution in the early 1800s, slavery became unprofitable in Great Britain, as it did in the highly industrialized northern states in America, while the South remained more or less a land of plantations.

South Carolina seceded on December 20, 1860. Fort Sumter fell on April 14, 1861. On May 6, the Confederate Congress declared war upon the United States. But until the first battle of Bull Run on July 16, 1861, the whole thing was considered more or less as a local uprising that would be squelched as soon as the Union troops moved in. Until that time everything had been rather brotherly—"I wouldn't want to be seen with you at the front door, but we can talk at the back."

Numismatically, we can see the truth of this. The first issue of Confederate notes issued at Montgomery was printed in the North before Bull Run and openly bears the imprint of the National Bank Note Company. But the next issue, from Richmond, and which usually bears the dates of August or September, 1861, only a month or two after Bull Run, bears the imprint of the "Southern Bank Note Company" rather than the true name of American Bank Note Company.

That it was actually the American Bank Note Company can be proven by two notes: (1) Bank of Lexington, North Carolina, printed before the war, and which bears the vignette of Industry and Agriculture seated on a cotton bale. The note bears the imprint of the American Bank Note Company. The same vignette appears on the \$50 Richmond note of 1861, with the so-called Southern Bank Note Company imprint. The American Bank Note Company had a bad habit of using their vignettes over and over again: After the war we find the same vignette again appearing under their imprint on a South Carolina Railroad Ten Fare ticket of 1873.

Except for later notes, many of the Confederate note designs originally appeared on Northern bank notes. Navigation seated beside globe and charts is a good example. This vignette appeared on a \$5 note of the Ship Builders Bank, Rockland, Maine, during the 1850s. Following the war, we find the same vignette again appearing on a bank draft of the Bank of California, payable in gold coin. Both bear the American Bank Note Company imprint, the pre-war note being of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, which later became part of the American Bank Note Company. On Confederate notes this particular vignette appears on a \$20 note of September 2, 1861, printed by the Southern Bank Note Company, in reality a new name for the New Orleans branch of the American Bank Note Company. The vignettes have definitely not been copied in this case because they are identical to, and show the superior quality of, work done by the American Bank Note Company.

The main printers of Confederate notes during the last two years was Keatinge & Ball. Mr. Keatinge was an engraver from Great Britain who was employed by the American Bank Note Company. In 1861 he moved South, formed a partnership with Thomas A. Ball and began producing paper money for the southern states. While much of his work is original, other notes contain the same vignettes as earlier appeared on pre-war notes. It has been generally believed that these vignettes were copied. Perhaps so. But, as the vignettes so used are always of kinds earlier used on notes produced by the American Bank Note Company, I am inclined to believe that when he left their employ he brought a number of their transfers with him for the express purpose of using them on southern currency. He may have purchased them outright or there may have been an understanding between him and the American Bank Note Company.

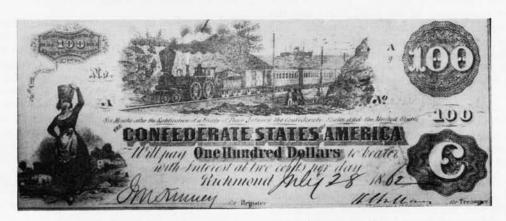
In any case, I would like to offer as an example a note produced in 1863 for Mechanics Savings Bank, Atlanta, Ga. by Keatinge & Ball. If the center vignette was copied, why, may I ask, did Keatinge & Ball place the initials "R W & H" on the cotton bale? These initials stand for Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, one of the predecessors of the American Bank Note Company. Obviously the vignette came directly from a transfer he obtained from the American Bank Note Company because after the war, we again see the same vignette, this time under the name of its true owner, on a \$1 note of the South Carolina Railroad.

The Mississippi State notes with written dates of 1861, 1862 and 1863 show further proof of the connection of the American Bank Note Company, the Southern Bank Note Company, and Keatinge & Ball. The \$100 note illustrates this. These notes were printed before June, 1861, or before Bull Run, so they openly bear the imprint of the American Bank Note Company, New York and New Orleans. The New Orleans part of the firm is the one that deemed it advisable to assume the name of Southern Bank Note Company after Bull Run. Now, examine a \$1 Florida State note. It has the same vignette, Negro with basket of cotton, as appears on the Mississippi note. But the note is printed by Keatinge & Ball. However, the background differs in the distance, so the vignette in this instance has either been copied or altered to avoid embarrassing the American Bank Note Company, whose imprint was appearing on the Mississippi notes at the same time. The American Bank Note Company could undoubtedly tell us much about Confederate notes-but their records are a closed book.

reads, showing how easy it was to smuggle goods across the lines in the early days of the War. Of course, Baltimore was a hothouse of secession, but I hardly think this would have allowed them to commit the error that appears on this note—that of placing the Maryland State arms on a note of Virginia. The Camden County note also contains an error, that of having the word "Carolina" spelled "Carolna." Both were the result of wartime rush and shortage of type. (Beware of fakes of the "Carolna" note.)

Prior to the war, we see some evidences of propaganda at play on southern banknotes printed in the North. For example, the Bank of Virginia \$20 note shows two women holding a scroll which reads "Free and Independent States." On the Bank of Wadesborough, N. C. \$5 note, the flag bears the inscription, "The Constitution and the Union." On the northern note of Adrian Insurance Co., Adrian, Michigan, \$1, we seen an overseer watching men reap grain. Transferred to the \$5 Planters Bank of Fairfield, Winnsboro, South Carolina, the workers have been altered to slaves picking cotton.

Once the Civil War was under way, bank notes became redeemable in Confederate currency, and southern vignettes gradually replaced those of the North. An interesting example is a note issued by the Mechanics Savings & Loan Association, Savannah, Georgia, which shows a U. S. quarter dollar. First printings bore the words "United States of America" on the quarter, but this was later chiseled off the cut and removed. A 25c note of the Augusta Savings Bank shows the first Confederate flag.



Still another example of the use of the same vignettes is that of the Bank of Chicago, the center vignette of which later appeared on the wrongly dated \$10 Confederate note of September 2, 1862.

Some notes bear obvious copies of vignettes, and not very good ones at that. Consider the girl appearing on the Chicago County Bank, Taylor Falls, Minnesota, note which later appeared on a \$2 note issued by the State of Missouri.

So far we have mentioned both Confederate and State issues in addition to those issued by banks. But paper money was also issued in the South by Counties, Cities and individuals. Examples are the Winchester, Virginia notes and Camden County, North Carolina notes. The Winchester \$1 note was printed in Baltimore and so

Confederate and southern state notes sometimes bore the same vignettes. An example that goes even further is the \$50 Confederate note of July 25, 1861 which pictures Washington and Tellus. The same vignettes appear on Florida state notes and on a \$1.50 note of the Southern Manufacturer's Bank in Richmond, all printed by Hoyer & Ludwig.

As earlier mentioned, towards the end of the conflict Keatinge & Ball printed the bulk of the Confederate currency. For this they were paid in gold. But for fractional amounts to pay their workers, they printed their own scrip because there was no coin in circulation. They apparently did not flood the country with it as was the case with the Confederate notes they printed because this scrip is now very rare. An example of Keatinge & Ball's original work is the \$500 note of 1864. It was probably not produced until late in the war as indicated by the plain back. All of the other denominations except the lowest contain printed backs, which would be even more important on the highest denomination of this issue. Apparently the rush and confusion of the last months of the war prevented getting a reverse plate made.

What was life like during the Civil War? Judging by the newspapers, until near the end, or until Sherman Notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia are often found stamped "Paid 25% Gold." Bank of Augusta, Georgia notes are sometimes seen with a stamp mark reading "84 62/100% Paid." Still, some notes apparently did not lose all their value after the banks recovered following the war, as shown by a note of the Traders Bank in Richmond which bears a stamp marking showing that it was paid in 1882.

Mississippi issued notes which stated that cotton was pledged for their redemption. Since they could not sell



started marching through Georgia, life went on as normally as could be expected in wartime. I have a number of southern newspapers of the Civil War, and the one thing that stands out is the lack of censorship. The war should have been easy for any general who read the newspapers. The southern papers printed exact accounts from New York on Northern troop movements, while at the same time telling exactly where Stonewall Jackson was at the moment, and with how many men and guns. No one ever needed any spies to know what the other side was doing. While the editors tended to favor the southern side, if the Confederates were routed, they admitted it. The government was attacked when they saw fit. Slaves were still bought and sold as were new fall and winter clothes, insurance policies and cooking extracts.

The price of a newspaper seems to have risen a dollar a year during the war, but I do not consider that unusual in view of the widespread depreciation of the currency. Thus, in 1863 the Camden Confederate newspaper was selling at \$3 per year of 52 issues, or about 6 cents a copy. That the Confederate States had inflation and had it badly can be seen more readily by examining certain bank notes.

the cotton because of the blockade, the following issue was redeemed in "Faith."

In an effort to reduce the amount of currency in circulation, the Confederate States issued interest bearing notes in 1862 which it hoped the people would hold as a security. These bear interest paid markings on the reverse. Under the Act of March 23, 1863, earlier issues of Confederate notes were to be withdrawn and replaced with the 1863 issue. Many were never turned in, and of those that were, some were re-issued by stamping with a red or black stamp reading "February (or March), 1864, Accepted as a Note Issued under Act of Congress of March 23, 1863."

Confederate notes were counterfeited just as has been every other kind of money since it was introduced. In the North, S. C. Upham produced imitation Confederate notes which are easily detected even though his advertisement at the bottom is sometimes cut off. However, these were an irritation in the South also, as they were often brought in by Northern soldiers.

Such is my introduction to Southern currency, the mirror of a war and a tenacious way of life.

To assure receipt of magazines, members should promptly notify the Secretary of any change in addresses.

Minor Variations in Goldbacks

By The Rev. Frank H. Hutchins

It is more difficult to write about the gold certificates than any other U. S. paper because possession of them has been illegal for so long a period. Some goldbacks do continue to exist, however, and from them it is possible to come to certain definite conclusions about the minor variations that exist in these, as well as in the legals and the silvers. I covered the latter in my article on "Minor Variations in the Large Size Notes" in *Paper Money* in the Summer 1962 issue, Vol. 1, No. 3.

The small size gold certificates present no variations, but the goldbacks have the same degree and type of variations as the silvers and legals do, with one addition. That is the enlargement, on the tens and fifties, of the serial numbers in the middle of the term of office of Speelman and White.

As in the case of both the silver and the legal fives and tens, the goldbacks also had a change in the position of the plate numbers on their obverses, from a position under the left-hand check letter on the tens and under the right-hand check letter on the twenties and the fifties, to one uniformly after the right-hand check letter, in the term of office of Teehee and Burke. Following this, however, none was issued in any denomination until the term of office of Speelman and White, so that it was at this time that all other changes were made. These were of

two sorts: 1) the shift of the plate number on the reverses of the tens from the upper right to the upper left-hand corner, of those on the twenties from the upper left to the upper right-hand corner, and of those on the fifties from a position to the right of the lower semicircle of the central design to one to the left of it, or what has been described as a shift from an eight-o'clock to a four-o'clock position; 2) the increase in the size of the serial numbers of the tens and fifties mentioned above. These had always been reasonably large, but in the middle of the term of office of Speelman and White they were made enormous.

Nor were these changes made consistently, some of each denomination appearing with ordinary-size serial numbers and the reverse plate number in the old position, some with the ordinary-size serial numbers and the reverse plate number in the new position, some with the unusually large serial numbers and the reverse plate number in the old position, and some with the unusually large serial numbers and the reverse plate number in the new position. The following table shows all of the varieties that I have found, and of these I am still in the market myself for an 1198 and a 1200 ssn-ar-8, neither of which have I been able to procure.

KEY

OBVERSES

ssn—small serial numbers lsn—large serial numbers ul—plate number under left-hand check letter ur—plate number under right-hand check letter ar—plate number after right-hand check letter

REVERSES

l—plate number in upper left-hand corner r—plate number in upper right-hand corner 4—plate number to right of lower semicircle, or at a 4 o'clock position 8—plate number to left of lower semicircle, or at an 8 o'clock position

Friedberg 1167—Vernon-Treat \$10.00 1168—Vernon-McClung \$10.00 1169—Napier-McClung \$10.00 1170—Napier-Thompson \$10.00 1171—Parker-Burke \$10.00 1172—Teehee-Burke \$10.00 1173—Speelman-White \$10.00	ssn-ul-r ssn-ul-r ssn-ul-r ssn-ul-r ssn-ul-r	ssn-ar-r ssn-ar-r	ssn-ar-l	lsn-ar-r	lsn-ar-l
1181—Vernon-Treat \$20.00 1182—Vernon-McClung \$20.00 1183—Napier-McClung \$20.00 1184—Napier-Thompson \$20.00 1185—Parker-Burke \$20.00 1186—Teehee-Burke \$20.00 1187—Speelman-White \$20.00	ur-l ur-l ur-l ur-l ur-l	ar-l ar-l		ar-r	
1198—Parker-Burke \$50.00 1199—Teehee-Burke \$50.00 1200—Speelman-White \$50.00	ssn-ur-4 ssn-ur-4	ssn-ar-4 ssn-ar-4	ssn-ar-8	lsn-ar-4	lsn-ar-8

The 1935 D \$1.00 Silver Certificates

By George W. Killian

The 1935 D Silver Certificates bear the signatures of Georgia Neese Clarke (the first woman to hold the post of Treasurer of the United States) and John W. Snyder as Secretary of the Treasury; therefore, the 1935 D's were printed between June 21, 1949 and January 20, 1953, the dates they were in office together. Thus the 1935 D Silver Certificates were current during Harry S. Truman's administration.

From the time the 1935's were first issued (in 1935), there had been no significant change in their design until during the production of the 1935 D's. During the production of the 1935 D's the reverse plates were altered to slightly reduce the vertical height of the design. The change may be most readily seen by examining a 1935 C and a 1935 E Silver Certificate. The "C" note will have a wider portion of the design below the words ONE DOLLAR while the "E" will have a narrower portion of the design under the words ONE DOLLAR.

The 1935 D Silver Certificate may be found with both types of backs. The wider back (as on the 1935 C) is usually referred to as type I or W (Wide), while the narrow back (as on the 1935 E) is referred to as type II, or N (Narrow).

The rear plate numbers used for printing type I backs have numbers below approximately 5000, while the type II's are printed from rear plates having numbers above approximately 5000. [The number 5000 is picked from observation and is not to be considered official. The highest and lowest rear plate numbers I have seen on types I and II are 4971 and 5081, respectively. The change must have occurred between these numbers].

As pointed out in the article entitled Current Currency in the Spring 1963 issue of PAPER MONEY, our dollars are serially numbered with the first one hundred million notes having numbers with the letters A....A; the next one hundred million notes with the letters B A and so on. I can not give the earliest official letter combination on the 1935 D's, but the earliest I have seen is in the T.... E series, and the latest I have seen is in the M.... G series. There is no specific serial letter combination after which one can say all notes will have type II backs. This results from the fact that the Bureau of Printing and Engraving prints the front and backs in separate printing operations and then later applies the serial numbers. Accordingly, while there is a clear change in the back starting with a particular rear plate number, stocks of both types of backs were available and printed with fronts and then numbered.

Therefore, it is possible to find 1935 D Silver Certificates with type II backs that have earlier serial numbers (including the letters, of course) than some of the 1935 D's with type I backs. For example, I have a 1935 D in the M....F series with a type II back, and one in the E....G series having a type I back. I also have 1935 D's in the P....F series with both types of backs

and with serial numbers differing by less than 25. In addition I have several sets of 1935 D's that have consecutive serial numbers but which have different backs. This condition occurs when sheets with both types of backs are interleaved and then serially numbered.

There is another area of general interest concerning a change in the 1935 D series, or more specifically a change between the 1935 D's and the 1935 E's, that is not generally known. The 1935 D's and earlier notes were printed in sheets of 12, while the 1935 E's were printed in sheets of 18. At the time this change was made, a change was also made in the technique for serially numbering the notes. With the 1935 D's and earlier \$1.00 Silver Certificates, one could divide the serial number by six and the remainder would be the numerical equivalent (or six less than the numerical equivalent) of the position letter located in the upper left hand corner on the face of the bill. The following chart indicates the remainder and the corresponding position letters:

Remainder	Position Letters
0	A, G
1	B, H
2	C, I
3	D, J
4	E, K
- 5	F, L

This, of course, means that consecutively numbered certificates were from different positions. But surprisingly enough, 12 consecutively numbered notes of the 1935 D series were not from all 12 possible positions. Instead, a group of consecutively numbered notes would come from positions A to F or G to L but not A to L. I can speculate that these facts mean either: a) The original sheet of 12 notes is cut in half before numbers are added and the numbering machine will only accommodate a sheet of six notes, or b) The numbering machine will accommodate the sheet of 12 notes but that a large block of numbers is reserved for positions A to F and an equivalent block for positions G to L.

In either case, since all numbers on a given half sheet are consecutive, the counters for each position must advance six after each impression. That is, notes from the same position on consecutive sheets will have serial numbers differing by six. In either case, if pre-printed sheets with both types of backs were interleaved and then serially numbered, notes would be produced having consecutive serial numbers but different type backs. In any case, two such notes would have to come from different sheets because all notes on a given sheet have the same back.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 38.)

Bank Notes

"OBSOLETE"

"HISTORICAL"

By C. E. Wismer Osmun

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Terminology in the paper money collecting field leaves much to be desired. A prime example of misleading terminology is "broken bank notes." This term is not only inaccurate but reflects a bad image of the entire hobby. In an effort to achieve clarity and brighten this image in the public eye, Mrs. C. Elizabeth Wismer Osmun, daughter of the late paper money pioneer, D. E. Wismer, has submitted the following discussion. Her aim, like that of such hobby leaders as George Wait, is to replace "broken bank notes" with a more accurate term.)

"BROKEN"

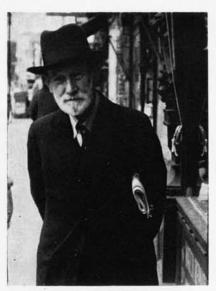
The connotations of a word or term have great importance. Therefore, terminology should be selected with accuracy. The terms in the title of this article are all correct, and you may choose whichever appeals to you. In fact, in Scott's Paper Money Catalogue, edition of 1894 prepared by Lyman Low, this material was designated "uncurrent bank notes."

The late D. C. Wismer, pioneer authority on bank notes who devoted 59 years to study and research of banks and bank notes covering the era from 1781 to 1866, commented on the deceiving terminology in his business letters.

In answering one of his customer's letters, he wrote in the 1930s: "I have some bank notes to offer but none are broken; some are torn and ragged. If you want bank notes, say bank notes. There are only bank notes in my own collection and script (paper money not issued by bank), etc."

In another letter dated Feb. 15, 1937, he wrote, "I would be greatly obliged to you if you would discontinue the use of the term 'broken bank notes.' As a matter of fact, it was started by a few dealers in 1905.* The Hon. John Jay Knox in his 880 page book A History of Banking in The United States, published in 1900, never used 'broken' when writing about the early banks and their issues"

One of the reasons for using the word "broken" is revealed in D. C. Wismer's letter dated May 26, 1939: "After the bank notes were discontinued in 1866, they were called 'obsolete bank notes' until about 1905. A paper money dealer then saw a note stamped 'broken bank' and started to call all the old notes 'broken bank notes' because he knew that many of the banks were in operation, and he could get the notes cashed by the bank of issue. One paper money man, a very eccentric person, had a list printed of the good banks of which he wanted notes. The current price he paid, or did not



David Cassel Wismer, pioneer bank note dealer and student.

pay if he could avoid it, was 10c to 25c for notes he could cash in at face value from \$5 to \$10 or more, depending upon denomination.

"For a number of years dealers and collectors have followed suit in using the word 'broken,' but I have been writing to many of them in an effort to have the use of the word discontinued. My advice is followed now by many, and I am in hopes of eliminating it altogether.

"These old bank notes have a great historic value because our present currency is a direct descendant of the old bank notes and paper money as formerly current. Most of the notes were printed from steel engraved plates that were the work of the best artists of the period and are real works of art. Of course, the good, genuine bank notes are becoming very rare. One drawback is that there are many counterfeits of the genuine notes. You ought to see one of those old Counterfeit Detectors that every business man was almost compelled to have on hand to know the notes that were imitations, etc."

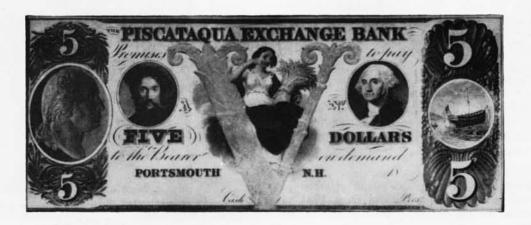
Finally, another D. C. Wismer letter of 1937, referring to the West River Bank of Jamaica, Vermont, reads: "Until liquidation was completed, all or any of those West River Bank notes that were issued by the bank and presented for payment were redeemed. What is the sense of calling these notes by that old term 'broken bank notes' that meant that the bank had failed and was intended to give the bank a bad name, when in many cases the notes were fully paid?"

^{*}George Wait has examined a document of the Civil War period that refers to "broken, closed and worthless banks." It also refers to a specific note as being "altered from a broken bank."

Illustrated here is a \$5 note of the Piscataqua Exchange Bank of Portsmouth, N. H. Its history emphasizes the error in calling all obsolete bank notes "broken bank notes." The Piscataqua Bank was established in 1824; the name was changed to The Piscataqua Exchange Bank in 1844. It continued with that title until 1863 when it converted to the First National Bank. All of the issued and signed Piscataqua Exchange Bank Notes were redeemed in gold and silver coins of the United States as far as is known.

This is a typical example of notes redeemed in the 1863-65 period after the National Bank Act was passed. Approximately 922 state banks were converted to national banks during the three-year period. After all had changed to national banks, they listed "state bank notes outstanding" together with the estimated amount of money held for their redemption under "Liabilities" on their statements.

Some of the banks that are still operating will redeem their obsolete notes issued under state charter. Thus, the term "broken bank notes" is not only misleading but in some cases, downright false. Moreover, the broken bank note term should never apply to scrip and southern state notes. Obviously, then, the better term is "obsolete bank note," with the adjective "historical" added when more description is needed.



The 1935 D \$1.00 Silver Certificates

(Cont'd. from Page 36.)

Therefore the consecutive notes with different backs (change-over pairs) would have to be from the last position of one of the halves of the original sheet of 12 (position F or L) and from the first position of the corresponding half of the next original sheet of 12 (position A or G). That is, the change-over pairs could only be from positions F and A or L and G, but either position could be type I or type II. All change-over pairs I have, or have seen, are from the positions as described.

Starting with the 1935 E's, the serial numbering technique changed so that 8000 consecutive numbers were all from the same position. This new numbering technique is used on all bills in current production except that with the 1957's and 1963's, 20,000 consecutive numbers are from one position. The relationship between the serial numbers and positions of the 1957 series of Silver Certificates is disclosed in an article in the Summer 1963 issue of Paper Money. The same relationship is used for the new \$1.00 Federal Reserve Notes. As a result of carelessness on my part, the layout of the 32 positions is not shown correctly in the cited article. The Treasury Department has now indicated that the layout is:

AI	E1	A2	E3
B1	F1	В3	F3
C1	GI	C3	G3
DI	HI	D3	H3
A2	E2	A4	E4
B2	F2	B4	F4
C2	G2	C4	G4
D2	H2	D4	H4

I have been advised that the last of the 1935 D's were printed by the process used for the 1935 E's. If this is correct, it would mean that 1935 D's are available from positions M to R and that on these 1935 D's the remainder, when the serial number is divided by six, will not indicate the position as described above. I will appreciate the opportunity to see a 1935 D that came from an original sheet of 18 and will swap a crisp uncirculated change-over pair for a crisp uncirculated sample of such a 1935 D. Although the data given is believed to be reliable and accurate, it should be understood that all information is based on observations and deductions only.

The author will welcome any additional information that any reader can provide concerning the 1935 D Silver Certificates.

The Ghetto Litzmannstadt and Its Money

By David Atsmony

Lodz, the second largest city in Poland, had been known until World War II for its very fine textile industry. This city used to be called the "Polish Manchester." The Jews in Lodz, a minority of about 20,000, held a key position in the textile industry of this city and its trade. Soon after the Nazi invasion of Poland, the name Lodz was changed by them to Litzmannstadt, in memory of a German officer who was killed near Lodz in the First World War.

When the Nazis entered Lodz, the darkest days of the Middle Ages returned to the Jewish population. They were deprived of all civil rights. Robbery, manslaughter and banditry were their daily bread. In February, 1940, all Jews were confined to a special quarter surrounded by a high wall of barbed wire. This was the "Ghetto Litzmannstadt." It is interesting to note that the meaning of the word "ghetto" in Italian is an "iron foundry." In the 16th century, the so-called "Jewish Quarters" in Venice were located near a famous iron foundry.

By order of the German authorities special notes were issued for the use of the Jews. The "Jewish Elderman in Litzmannstadt" (*Der Aelteste der Juden in Litzmannstadt*), M. Rumkovsky, was made responsible for the printing of these notes. The "Central Finance" Pool of the Ghetto was ordered to execute the job.

The purposes of the Germans were: a) to isolate the Jews in the Ghetto and to prevent them from getting in touch with the world outside the wire fence, and b) plain



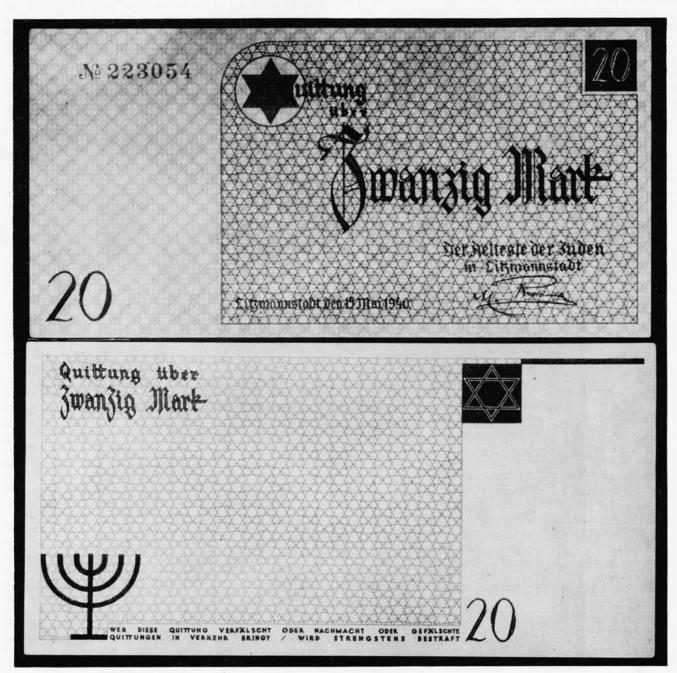
The 1 mark Litzmannstadt note, obverse and reverse.

legal robbery. In house-to-house searches (Aktion), the Germans confiscated all money and valuables possessed by the Jews and in exchange gave "receipts" (Quittung in German) which, of course, had no practical value.

The notes were printed in the Ghetto printing house in denominations of 50 pfennig, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 marks. The 10 and 20 mark notes were printed on two kinds of paper, both with and without watermarks. They were dated 15th May 1940 and signed by the Jewish Elderman, M. Rumkovsky. Each note had an imprint of the David Shield and the seven pointed candlestick.

The Elderman invited the well-known painter Brauner to draw a sketch of the notes. The artist drew one worthy of his calling, i.e., on the background of a rising sun there was a man angrily shaking off his chains. The Elderman was furious with rage and tore the fine sketch to pieces.

The notes were of great value in the Ghetto, especially after they were first issued and could buy the very few necessities and services available. Some printers forged the notes and put them into circulation very successfully, but their brilliance turned out to be their trap. They



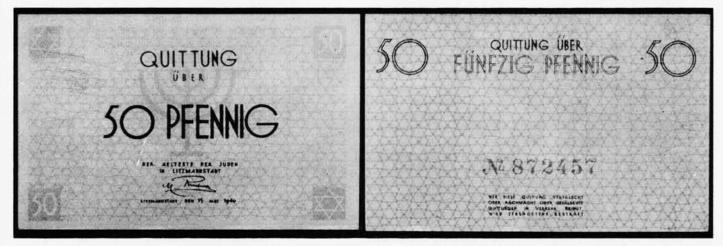
The 20 mark Litzmannstadt note, obverse and reverse.

started to circulate the 2 mark notes even before the authorities issued genuine notes!

After an extensive search, the Ghetto authorities located the counterfeiters and handed them over to the Nazis. While cross-examining the accused men, the Germans found that the forgers were highly skilled craftsmen. They were, therefore, transferred to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp and attached to a group which was counterfeiting the notes of the Bank of England.

As the paper used for printing the Ghetto notes was of a very low quality, they were replaced with minted aluminum coins, the 10 pfennig in 1942, and the 5, 10 and 20 marks in 1943.

In 1944 the Ghetto was liquidated by the Nazis. The Jews were deported to the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Chelmno. There the Nazis found the "final solution" for the remnants of the once brilliant and famous Jewish community of Lodz.



The 50 pfennig Litzmannstadt note, obverse and reverse.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Re-enactment of the BATTLE OF OPEQUON or WINCHESTER will be staged by reactivated Civil War infantry, cavalry and artillery units Saturday afternoon.

The Small One Dollar Bill

By H. N. Schwartz

FR.	Signa	itures	Date on			Length of Time		
No.	Treasurer of U. S.	Secretary of Treasury	Note		Ended		Mo.	
1400	H. T. Tate	A. W. Mellon	1928	4-30-28	1-17-29	0	8	16
1401	Walter O. Woods	A. W. Mellon	1928A	1-18-29	2-12-32	3	0	25
1402	Walter O. Woods	Ogden L. Mills	1928B	2-13-32	3- 3-33	1	0	18
1403	Walter O. Woods	W. H. Woodin	1928C	3- 4-33	5-31-33	0	2	27
1384	Walter O. Woods	W. H. Woodin	1928	3- 4-33	5-31-33	0	2	27
1404	W. A. Julian	W. H. Woodin	1928D					
1405	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1928E	1- 1-34	7-22-45	11	6	22
1406	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1934					
1407	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1935					
1408	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1935A					
2126	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1935A					
2127	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1935A					
1412	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1935A					
1413	W. A. Julian	Henry Morganthau, Jr.	1935A					
1409	W. A. Julian	Fred M. Vinson	1935B	7-23-45	7-23-46	1	0	0
1410	W. A. Julian	John W. Snyder	1935C	7-25-46	5-29-49	2	10	4
1411	Georgia Neese Clarke	John W. Snyder	1935D	6-21-49	1-20-53	3	7	0
1411A	Ivy Baker Priest	Geo. M. Humphrey	1935E	1-28-53	7-28-57	4	6	0
1411b	Ivy Baker Priest	Robt. B. Anderson	1935F	7-29-57	1-20-61	3	5	23
1411c	Ivy Baker Priest	Robt. B. Anderson	1957	7-29-57	1-20-61	3	5	23
1411bb	Elizabeth Rudel Smith	Douglas Dillon	1935G	1-30-61	4-13-63	2	3	14
1411bbx	Elizabeth Rudel Smith	Douglas Dillon	1935G	1-30-61	4-13-63	2	3	14
1411d	Elizabeth Rudel Smith	Douglas Dillon	1957A	1-30-61	4-13-63	2	3	14
	Katherine O'Hay Granahan	Douglas Dillon	1935H	4-14-63	Present			
	Katherine O'Hay Granahan	Douglas Dillon	1957B	4-14-63	Present			
	Katherine O'Hay Granahan	Douglas Dillon	1963	4-14-63	Present			

There are many things that can be written about the small one dollar bill. Few people realize how many different issues there have been in the last 34 years.

Since the change to the small one dollar bill in 1928 and its first issue on July 10, 1929, there have been 26 variations of this bill. With two exceptions, all of the small one dollar bills have been Silver Certificates, the first note being a U. S. Note and the last, a Federal Reserve Note.

The most frequent cause of change in the series of issue is a change in signature of the Treasurer of the U. S. or Secretary of the Treasury or both. Other changes have been brought about as the result of the change in the legend and a change in location of the date or the seal.

There was only one issue of the Legal Tender (U. S. Note) Note and it was described as series of 1927 and signed by Woods and Woodin.

The first small one dollar Silver Certificate note was dated 1928 and signed by Tate and Mellon. It was followed by the 1928-A series, signed by Woods and Mellon; 1928-B series, signed by Woods and Mills; 1928-C series, signed by Woods and Woodin; 1928-D series, signed by Julian and Woodin; and the 1928-E

series signed by Julian and Morganthau. All of the notes issued up to date are known as the "has been" notes because they stated, "This certifies that there has been deposit in the Treasury of the U. S., one silver dollar payable to the Bearer on demand."

The next series was that of 1934, signed by Julian and Morganthau. This and all succeeding series read, "There is on deposit in the Treasury of the U. S. one dollar in silver payable to Bearer on demand." The first bill provided the payment of one silver dollar and the latter provided one dollar in silver. This bill also changed the position of the seal to the right side of the bill and the numeral ONE to the left side. All of the foregoing bills contain the large printed ONE on their reverse side.

The 1935 series was also signed by Julian and Morganthau, but the reverse of the bill was now changed as well as the size of the seal and the place of the date.* The 1935-A series was also signed by Julian and Morganthau. The 1935-B series was signed by Julian

^{*} Both sides of The Great Seal of the United States were imprinted on the back of the 1935 note for the first time and are on all succeeding notes.

and Vinson, the 1935-C series by Julian and Snyder, the 1935-D series by Clarke and Snyder, the 1935-E series by Priest and Humphrey, and the 1935-F series by Priest and Anderson. None of the above notes had the motto "In God We Trust" on the bills. However, the series of 1957 which was also signed by Priest and Anderson did have the motto on the back of the bill.

We then had a 1935-G series signed by Smith and Dillon without the motto and a 1935-G series by Smith and Dillon with the motto. There was also a 1957-A series signed by Smith and Dillon with the motto.

Both the 1935-H series and the 1957-B series bore the motto and were signed by Granahan and Dillon.

By now you will observe that the date of the bill has very little to do with the date of issue and only by determining when the two people whose names appear on the bill were in office can you approximate the year it was issued.

You may also ask why have a 1935-H and a 1957-B series when both are signed by the same people in the year 1963? The explanation is that there is a different process involved in making the two bills.

During World War II there was a 1935-A series note, signed by Julian and Morganthau, that was issued as an

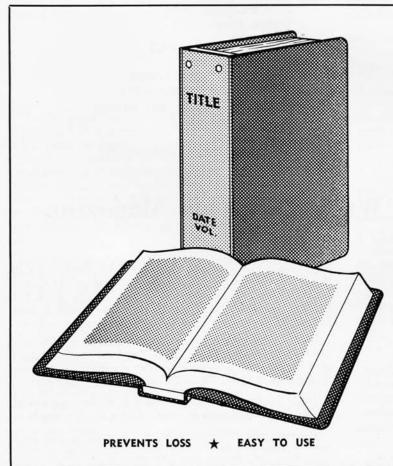
experiment to test a new type of substitute paper. The one dollar bills were surcharged with the letters "S" or "R" in vivid red ink to determine the length of life of these bills. It was concluded that the new paper surcharged "S" was not adaptable to the wet intaglio process of printing.

There was a 1935-A note signed by Julian and Morganthau with a brown instead of a blue seal and surcharged "Hawaii" on both sides. This was issued to our Armed Forces in Hawaii during World War II after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

There was a 1935-A series, signed by Julian and Morganthau, Silver Certificate with a yellow seal instead of a blue seal issued for use by the Armed Forces in Europe and North Africa during World War II.

On June 4, 1963, Congress repealed the law of issuance of one dollar Silver Certificates and the new one dollar bill dated series 1963, signed by Granahan and Dillon, became a Federal Reserve Note. With the passing of this law a monetary era came to an end because we no longer have any circulating paper currency with a specific metallic redemption.

So goes the history of the small one dollar bill.



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- 2. U. S. LARGE NATIONAL BANK NOTES

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M. O. Warns P. O. Box 1840 Milwaukee 1, Wis.

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Joseph S. Grant P. O. Box 2085, Sta. D Pasadena, California-91105

George W. Killian 162 Seneca Road Rochester, New York-14622

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 MISMATCHED SERIAL NO. NOTES lames W. Seville

P. O. Box 866 Statesville, North Carolina-28677

How and What to Write for This Magazine

By Barbara R. Mueller, Editor

We Americans are the world's best communicators—verbally speaking. But when we attempt to put pencil to paper, we become tongue-tied. These mixed metaphors may be grammatically reprehensible, but they do serve to emphasize the chief stumbling block in the way of potential authors of *Paper Money* articles: "I can't write."

Very few of us can write—in the Hemingway or Bruce Catton sense. But *Paper Money* is not a literary journal. It is a journal of records and facts to be presented clearly, accurately and impartially. Therefore, every member who has the facts about any facet of paper money collecting is a potential author.

The first step in preparing the article is the assembling of the facts according to a well conceived outline. The next step is the simple matter of writing them down in that order. If the outline is logical, the facts will together build a tight, comprehensible article. Last, check for spelling, grammar, etc., but do this chore with a light heart. The editor is a good backstop.

Now type your article on a good grade of bond paper. Be sure to double-space. Leave at least one-inch margins at the sides and top, one and a half at the bottom. Number each sheet. Use one side of the paper only.

Don't try for clever titles. As a rule, they are out of place in a journal such as ours. Call a spade a spade.

If your subject matter requires illustration, you have two courses of action. One, submit the notes or other material to the editor, who will photograph them. Two, do the job yourself or have a photographer do it for you. The second course is the better because it does not involve sending valuable property through the mail. In addition, you will own the negative.

Photographs of notes should be close to actual size, whenever possible, to allow for reduction by the photoengraver. (Reduction makes for a sharper image.) However, a print as small as $4\frac{1}{2}x^2$ inches can be used. All prints should be glossy, quite contrasty, very black and very white, and printed on single weight paper. Tell your photo-finisher that you want a print for reproduction purposes.

Of course, our budget for illustrations is limited. A good rule of thumb is two cuts per one thousand words unless the article requires a great deal of illustration to make it useful.

If captions or credit lines are necessary, be sure to type them on a separate sheet of paper. Number your prints lightly in pencil on the back; include your name. Never, never use paper clips on photographs. They dent the surface so badly that the marks will reproduce on the engraving.

Mastery of these technicalities does not automatically insure a good article. You must have something to say; you must stick to one subject unless you are writing an informal commentary (which we don't need).

We do need articles on counterfeit detecting, histories of specific banks, banking histories of states, and any human interest stories connected with the printing, issuance or usage of bank notes. In the future we intend to include more foreign material than is presently used. In this field, especially, the author should resist the temptation to write in generalities. He should deal with one subject at a time.

Mounting, preservation and exhibition of bank notes is always a prime subject. We need how-to-do-it articles on these subjects. Paper money collecting, as contrasted with philately, is in its infancy in achievements in collection presentation. There is room here for pioneering.

Our knowledge of printing methods and varieties is in its infancy, too. Philatelic literature is replete with technical treatises on intaglio printing and its vagaries, most of which are applicable in principle to paper money production. Our students in this field would do well to emulate their philatelic brethren and set rigid standards for major and minor variations.

The need is not for major articles alone. An editor always needs "fillers"—little nuggets of useful information packed into 25-200 word packages.

Another useful space-filler would be a "What Is It" section, for which members could submit puzzling notes and ask the help of others in identifying them.

The remuneration for all this work? It is not monetary—only six complimentary copies of the magazine. Although we would like to flatter ourselves and say we do it for the prestige, the truth is that we do it for each other. The rewards lie in this mutual service. Only in this way can our hobby prosper, both materially and intellectually.

India Paper

By Clarence W. Brazer, D.Sc.

"India" paper, so called because imported into Great Britain via India, is made in China, and is properly called China paper in Europe. That used by American line engravers for printing the finest clear impressions from line engraved and etched steel dies and plates is imported by them direct from China. Marco Polo, the Venetian, extensive traveller in Asia, wrote about 1300 A. D. that the Chinese made paper from a thin white film which grows between the heartwood and bark of the mulberry tree.

Laboratory analysis made from samples provided to Dard Hunter, Jr., indicates that "India" paper is made from one of the grasses, such as sugar cane, corn, esparto, bamboo, or the cereal straws.

"India" paper arrives in America in sheafs of assorted hand-made sizes varying from about 3x3 inches to about 12x14 inches. Many sheets have to be discarded because of flaws, including fibers, light color spots, small air holes, and even grit which would scratch the soft steel. After selection some sheets are hand shaved to remove such defects. This paper used for die proofs is very thin, transparent, pure white with a silky texture and seldom shows any "laid" screen marks. Being hand-made it varies in thickness from .0015 inch to .0035 inch, becoming more opaque with thickness, and it also varies in thickness in different parts of the sheet. It often contains

pin-size air holes that are inherent in this paper when made and printed. When aged it may become a faint yellow in color.

This paper contains no sizing and quickly transmits moisture (which stamp paper does not). Small pieces may be carefully immersed in clear water, gently removed and dried between smooth white blotters under light pressure, and when dry will resume their original condition.

When used for steel die or plate printing, paper must be damp to remove the ink from the steel engraving. India paper, being so thin and frail when damp, is placed over the polished surface of the inked steel die and is covered with a soft card called blotter to protect the paper under pressure of printing. The pressure sinks the metal die or plate into the blotter card, which absorbs the paper moisture, and the paper is pressed into the engraved ink filled lines and dots, which adhere to the paper and leave the engraved steel clean. As no adhesive is used, the printed paper later may come loose from the blotter card, which then usually shows the engraved lines raised upon its smooth sunken surface. When the India paper is exceptionally thin, even the ink color may be lightly forced thru the paper onto the card.

(Reprinted from The Essay-Proof Journal, No. 48, October 1955, by permission of The Essay-Proof Society.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Membership Roster

N	o. Name and Address	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
	6 Rev. Robert T. Webster, 418 Center Avenue, Clarks	С	Paper Money
67		С	Obsolete issues
67	41, Ill. 8 Robert J. Gelink, 433 Robinson Avenue, San Diego, California 92103	C, D	Foreign Paper Money
67	9 Thom E. Lloyd, 611½ Sherman Street, Johnstown, Pa. 15905	С	
68	George Hollanshead, R. R. #5, Upper Sandusky, Ohio	C	U. S. Currency
68	Neil Shafer, 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53404	С	Philippine, C. & S. American, Worldwide
	2 Allen E. DeHaven, 815 Winchester Avenue, Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401	C, D	Coins and paper money
	3 Lester L. Kerner, 16 Elizabeth Street, Buckhannon, West Virginia	С	U. S. Currency, especially Fractionals
	4 Captain John L. Harrell, 05307221, CSD MAAG Vietnam, APO #143, San Francisco, California	С	Indiana and other broken banknotes, Southern, CSA, Foreign
	Nancy J. Opitz, 3623 North 62nd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53216	С	U. S. Paper Money
	6 John J. Proios, 247 Maple Avenue, Rockville Center, New York	С	U. S. Paper Money
68	York 14845	C	Silver certificates and small bills
	8 August L. Morsch, 45 Cleveland Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07106	С	Large currency
	George R. Bardsley, 748 West Camino Real, Boca Raton, Florida	С	All U. S. Paper Money
69	 Bert Hart, 1340 Mound Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53715 Robert C. Zeigler, Sr., 217 Bland Avenue, Bucyrus, Ohio 44820 	C	U. S. Small size \$1 and \$2 Currency
69	2 Santiago Halais, Apartado 1146, Caguas, Porto Rico	C	Paper Money, gold coins, silver dollars, crowns
69	3 Dr. Joseph H. Danoff, 173 Henry Street, New York, N. Y. 10002	С	U. S. Paper Money
69	4 Charles F. Warren, 123 Madison Road, Willow Grove, Pa.	С	Military Currency and Foreign notes of artistic design
69	5 Oswin Keifer, Bostwick, Nebraska 68931	С	Broken banknotes and National Bank Notes from Nebraska and Kansas, also Military Payment Certificates
69	6 Tony Craig, 1653 Taylor Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53403	C, D	
69	Warren F. Brown, 1422 Graham Court, Rochester, Minne- sota 55901	С	Tennessee broken banknotes and state notes; Fractional Currency
69	8 E. W. Whitten, 71 Radcliffe Road, Springfield, Illinois 62703	С	U. S. large size and Fractionals
69		C, D	U. S. Paper Money
70	ginia 25601	C	Fractional Currency
	1 Charles Christensen, 234 Sunset Road, W. Palm Beach, Florida 33401	С	General
	2 Alan Moore, WNYC-TV Room 8016, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10001	С	Barber Coins (1892-1916)
	 C. A. Ruisinger, Jr., 10205 East 85th Terrace, Raytown, Missouri 64138 	С	U. S. and Confederates
70	4 Wayne L. Morgan, 620 South Spring Street, Springfield, Illinois	C, D	U. S. Currency
70		С	Obsolete and U. S. Paper Money
	6 Robert J. Williams, 24 Hillcrest Terrace, Verona, New Jersey	С	All U. S. Paper Money
70	7 Louis W. Van Belkum III, 1373 Blanchard S. W., Wyo-ming 8, Michigan	С	U. S. \$1 Notes and Fractional Currency

	708	David M. Klausmeyer, 1730 Southbend Drive, Rocky River 16, Ohio	С	U. S. Coins and Currency
	709	Thomas K. Browne, 8572 Peebles Road, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237	С	
	710	George W. Brannin, Box 11, Great Bend, Kansas	C	General
	711	Barrie R. Walters, 2519 Fourth Street, Trenton, Michigan 48183	C	Small Currency
	712	Jack Stuppler, 3205 Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11235	С	Postal and Fractional Currency
	713	CLASSIC CONTRACTOR OF THE NEW YORK	С	
	714	Dr. Francis W. Brill, 1318 Jackson Street, Scranton 4, Pa.	С	Small size Nationals and Federal Reserve Bank Notes
	715	Walter B. Wendt, 16335 East Witzman Drive, La Puente, California	С	
	716	Warren L. Heise, 1st Lt. Office, U. S. S. Enterprise (CVAN 65) Fleet Post Office, New York, N. Y. 09501	С	General
	717	Edmund H. Kase, Jr., 600 Park Street, Apt. 11, St. Paul, Minn, 55103	С	U. S. and Canada, incl. error notes and odd serial numbers
1	718	DeHaven Develin, 145 Strafford Avenue, Wayne, Pennsylvania	С	Small size U. S. Currency
	719	James E. Doyle, Box 132, Sisseton, South Dakota	C	
	720	Thomas R. Don, 100 Park Road, West Hartford, Connecticut	C	
	721	Tom O'Brien, 11227 Stonybrook Drive, Grand Blanc, Michigan 48439	С	Paper Money of Michigan; Fractional Currency
	722	Mrs. C. A. Boylan, 209 South Street, Avon, Massachusetts	C	Small bills
	723	Robert P. Serles, 62 William Street, New York 5, N. Y.	C	U. S. and Foreign
	724	Paul A. Reardon, 238 West Johnson Highway, Norristown, Pa. 19401	С	U. S. Currency
	725	Donald T. Burnett, 1508 S. 7th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois 60153	С	U. S. Currency
	726	Peter J. Sabados, 272 Hutton Street, Jersey City, New Jersey	С	Centered, uncirculated small size silver certificates
	727	Milton E. Smith, 809 Burris Avenue, Lake Bluff, Illinois	C	Confederate Money
1	728	Dr. Richard James Mayer, 3425 North Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wisconsin 53402	С	American
1	729	Herbert A. Raquet, 11 Mount Pleasant Road, Bedford, Indiana 47421	С	U. S. Coins and Currency
1	730	Ben E. Marcus, 3171 Orlando Road, Los Alamitos, Cali- fornia	С	Small denomination bills
	731	A. L. Geer, 316 East 15th Street, Colorado City, Texas	C	Modern U. S. and Foreign
1	732	Arnold H. Schwartz, 149-05 79th Avenue, Flushing 67, New York	С	Small size U. S. notes
1	733	Carl E. Herbert, 1046 Bustleton Pike, Feasterville, Pa.	C, D	Coins and Silver Certificates
1	734	Bill Schneider, Rush City, Minnesota 55069	C	
	735	R. C. Brown, 232 West 4th Street, Greenville, Ohio	C	
	736	William C. Baldwin, R. D. 5—Lenape Road, West Chester, Pa. 19380	D	
1	737	R. F. Fee, Box 642, Colorado City, Texas 79512	C	U. S. National Currency
	738	Benjamin J. Reynolds, R. D. #1, Avondale, Pa.	C	Colonials, Continentals, Pa. Broken Bank Notes
	739	Mike Schlotterbeck, RR #2, Box 19K, Centerville, Indiana	C	Bills of the last 50 years
	740	Floyd R. Bolton, 3101 South Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana	C	General
1	741	Marvin H. Jacobs, 207 Deumant Terrace, Buffalo, New York 14223	С	All bills printed in U. S. A.
3	742	Jerome H. Remick, Box 742, Haute Ville, Quebec, P. Q., Canada	С	Paper money of the world
	743	William E. Houser, 2108 Marlen Avenue, Pasadena, Texas 77502	С	Silver certificates, Federal Reserve Notes
	744	22000 0 0000 0 00000 0 00 02 00 00	C	Paper monies of New Orleans

745	Percy L. Rideout, 520 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.	С	Paper money of Colonial New England
746	Edward E. Vitala, 14644 Graystone Avenue, Norwalk, California 90651	С	Foreign
747	Anthony Bacco, 62 Garibaldi Avenue, Lodi, New Jersey 07644	С	U. S. Fractional Currency
748	Jack Neer, 905 North Vulcan, Encinitas, California	С	
749	W. P. Schwartz, Jr., 1627 Hull Street, Richmond, Virginia	C	General
750	Herbert C. Bardes, 21 Waldron Avenue, Summit, New Jersey 07901	C	U. S., Fractional, Broken Banks, Foreign
751	W. K. Huffington, c/o Grenada Trust & Banking Co., Grenada, Mississippi	С	U. S. Currency
752	Bobby Sowell, 316 Humason, Lufkin, Texas	C	U. S. Currency
753	Emil P. Uhor, 844 Clifton Street, Follansbee, West Virginia 26037	С	
754	Dr. Gustav Walter, 715 Tenth Street, Tell City, Indiana 47586	С	Currency
755	Meylert M. Armstrong, 178 Aquetong Road, New Hope, Pennsylvania	С	U. S., Continentals, Broken Bank Notes
756	Dudley E. Brown, 3515 Rock Creek Drive, Dallas, Texas 72504	С	***
757	Ray S. Purdy, 1 Chester Circle, New Brunswick, New Jersey	С	U. S. Fractional Currency
758	James Edward Weaver, Box 114A, Agate Beach, Oregon	C	U. S., Fractionals, CSA, Southern States, Broken Bank Notes
759	Robert G. Halbert, 3345 C Nelson Courts, Fort Dix, New Jersey	С	Change-over pairs
760	Clyde G. Briner, Box 766, Venice, Florida	C	Paper money and coins
761	James S. Hurst, Vienna, Maryland 21869	C	Obsolete U. S., Broken Bank and CSA
762	John C. Braun, 91 Centennial Street, Rochester, New York 14611	С	U. S. Currency
763 —	Leon J. Goodman, Jr., 63 East 9th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003	С	U. S. Coins and Currency
764	John I. Murphy, 42 Viola Street, Lowell, Massachusetts 01851	С	American Currency and Silver Dollars
765	Mrs. Henrietta B. Wilson, 53 East Grant Avenue, Roselle Park, N. J.	C	Silver Certificates
	B. M. Stuart, M.D., 910 Shamrock Terrace, Boonville, Missouri 65233	C	Type-paper and Coins
	George F. Browning, Jr., Bridgeport, Alabama 35740	С	CSA, Southern States, Southern Broken Bank Notes, U. S.
	Marty Martin, 3503 Link Valley, Houston, Texas 77025	C	U. S. Currency
769	Bert L. McKenzie, Box 56, Otis, Colorado 80743	C, D	National Bank Notes
770	Charles W. Petersen, Somers, Iowa	С	Colonials, Continentals, Fractionals
771	Sam Alford, 319 South Garnett Street, Henderson, North Carolina	С	U. S. Paper Money
772	Joe Kinney, 6326 Lexington Avenue, Los Angeles, Cali- fornia 90038	С	U. S. Currency
773	Mrs. Isabelle Stahley, R. R. 4, Syracuse, Indiana 46567	C, D	
774	James McGowan, 210 Lysander Drive, Rochester, New York 14623	С	U. S. \$1, 2, 5; Rochester Banknotes
	Dr. Rubin H. Flocks, University Hospitals, Iowa City, Iowa 52241	С	Coins, silver certificates and large sized currency
776	Mrs. John H. Winchell, 5905 Osceola Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016	С	Minor Coins
777	T. Jackson Lowe, 1510 Gervais Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201	С	U. S. and Confederate
778	Wellington V. Smith, 93 Walbert Drive, Rochester, New York 14624	C	Colonials, fractionals and large currency
779	George J. Gessner, 615 Goodyear Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14211	C	Silver Certificates
780	Q. David Bowers, Empire Building, Johnson City, New York 13790	D	

781	Tom J. Carson, Box 71, Stilwell, Oklahoma 74960	C, D	
782	Mrs. Emma Frank, 1030 North 16th Street, Fargo, North Dakota 58102	C, D	Star notes (Silver Certs), Change-over notes
783	Edward J. Brown, 13 North Monterey Street, Mobile, Alabama	С	Large sized notes and Alabama National Bank notes
784	Robert J. Lindesmith, Box 37, Dayton, Washington 99328	C	U. S., Obsolete paper money (Colonials thru Civil War)
785	Mrs. Helen A. Legge, 1318 Mound Street, Alameda, California 94501	С	Small sized U. S. notes
786	French F. Conley, 20644 Martinez Street, Woodland Hills, California 91364	C	General
787	Warren G. Webster, 22 Baker Avenue, West Concord, Massachusetts 01781	C	Modern (U. S. and Canadian)
788	Sidney Domb, 3440 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90005	С	U. S. Coins and Paper
789	James C. Kelly, 31 College Street, Schenectady, New York	C, D	
790	William R. Barrett, 206 East Poplar Street, West Frank- fort. Illinois 62896	C, D	Lincoln cents
791	A. D. Covington, P. O. Box 516, Fayette, Mississippi	C	All kinds
	Corrections of	Previous	List
568	Joe Elliott, 1600 I Avenue, New Castle, Indiana 47362	C	Colonials and Continentals; Indiana notes
614	O. Floyd Adams, P. O. Box 957, Thomasville, Georgia 31792	C	United States Paper Money
	Reinst	tated	
123	J. Wayne Hamilton, 1009 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pennsylvania	C	U. S. Currency
170	Frank R. Schell, 211 Condensery Road, Buhl, Idaho 83316	C	U. S. Paper Money and Large Cents
	W. E. Addkison, 626 Chickasaw Avenue, Jackson, Mississippi 39206	C	CSA, Southern States, Obsolete banknotes
260	Anthony Ptacnik, 129 Fairview Avenue, Somerville, New Jersey	C, D	U. S. and Foreign
285	Stanley J. Serxner, Maon Akademaim, Tsrif 10 Bet, Kiriat Amal, Tivon, Israel	С	Central American, World Wide
	Change of	Address	
16	Dr. John H. Swanson, Room 229, East End YMCA, 7903 La Porte Freeway, Houston 12, Texas		
23	Larry D. Richardson, P. O. Box 5515, Roanoke, Virginia		

- 26 Dick Krotz, 6689 Metro Park Drive, Mayfield, Ohio 44124
- Maurice Sklar, P. O. Box 5635, Sherman Oaks, California 91413
- 73 John Tracy Walker III, Sapphire Manor Apt. F-I, Brevard, North Carolina
- 75 Charles G. Altz, 125 Warner Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey 07305
- 80 B. M. Douglas, 505½ 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20004
- 134 Jacksonville Coin Club, 3875 Conga Street, Jacksonville, Florida 32217
- 145 H. B. Fleshood, 12 North Rowland Street, Richmond, Virginia 23220
- 160 Ardyce R. Twombly, North Hills Country Club, Manhasset, New York
- 175 B. R. Buckingham, 4261/2 2nd Avenue East, Kalispell, Montana
- 239 A3C Robert P. Geden, SR 9-1-64B, Sec. 2, Det. 1, 3345th Tech. School (Skytop) Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13210
- 273 Charles N. Case, 3552 Livingston Avenue, Apt. B, Columbus, Ohio 43227

- 282 Karl Scheuch, (638) Ober Eschbach, Lindenstrasse 9, West Germany
- 286 William C. Hatcher, P. O. Box 3089, Kinston, North Carolina 28501
- 292 Peter G. Robin, G-2, Kevon Plaza, 52nd & Montgomery Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131
- 325 Donald B. Hoge, c/o Shell Oil Co., P. O. Box 2099, Houston, Texas
- 342 Col. Grover C. Criswell, Jr., 401 Corey Avenue, St. Peters-burg Beach, Florida 33706
- 343 Edward B. Kirk, c/o E. Fidel, Apt. 2, 302 Washington Avenue, Albany 3, New York 12203
- 344 Dr. George Fuld, P. O. Box 9035, Akron, Ohio 44305
- 352 Sammlung Albert Pick, Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechselbank, 8 Munchen I, Postfach 30, West Germany
- 401 Charles F. Blanchard, 3343 Alamance Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 402 Dr. M. R. Talisman, 6200 S. W. 123rd Terrace, Miami 56, Florida
- 465 James Webb, 6241/2 South Grand Traverse, Flint 3, Michigan
- 517 Calvin Hunt, 3171 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
- 524 William E. Benson, 4024 Montwood Lane, Dallas 29, Texas
- 542 Robert A. Jones, Box 483, Galt, Ontario, Canada
- 573 John J. Vaughey, 79 Edward Road, Watertown, Massa-chusetts 02172
- 576 George J. Regensburger, 620 Versailles Avenue, Apt. 16, McKeesport, Pennsylvania
- 635 Major Walter F. Rogers, USMC, c/o M. D. Swaringen, 385 North Church Street, Concord, North Carolina 28025
- 686 John J. Proios, 245 Lenox Avenue, Uniondale, Long Island, New York
- 697 Warren F. Brown, 2167 Mount Paran Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Deceased

- 39 William H. Dillistin
- 104 Miss Minerva M. Lauer
- 238 Thomas A. Morrison

520 Arthur N. Malm, 7416 Yates Avenue, Chicago 49, Illinois

Resigned

- 288 Dwight L. Musser, Box 428, Indian Rocks Beach, Florida
- LCDR E. F. Block, 722 South Broom Street, Wilmington 4. Delaware

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